

The following article we extract from the Philadelphia United States, a "mammoth" sheet which has just come into existence by the demise of the old Weekly Ledger, and which makes its appearance full of interesting reading matter.

#### MORE ARISTOCRACY IN CRIME.

A trait in the American character is a propensity to worship wealth. We see this in the vice of all commercial, and grows in others more and more, and that of all is exhibited in the land, whence are the principles, principles also admit that in our country has been greatly progress of knowledge, of liberal Christianity, and legitimate and necessary result, democratic institutions. We still say that this propensity exists among us to a deplorable extent, and almost daily produces some outrage upon the rights of humanity. This worship of wealth, this disposition to render it paramount to every thing else, is a necessary result of our vicious monetary system. We do not ascribe it entirely to this system, for it existed before we had a single bank, and will exist after every bank shall be numbered with things past, if ever such consummation shall arrive. But no candid and intelligent mind will deny that this system greatly encourages this propensity, and thus opposes a serious obstacle to the salutary influence of Christianity, democracy and science. When men without intellectual or moral cultivation become suddenly rich, as many do through the aid of this system, and then receive a degree of influence to which the highest intellectual and moral merit, in poverty, may aspire in vain, a demoralizing example is offered. Superficial thinkers, who are always the majority, see that wealth is the broadest road to preferment, and that intellectual and moral deficiencies are no obstacles. Hence they learn to be content with ignorance, familiar with vice, and solicitous only about making money. One rich profligate, conspicuous in the mercantile or social world, can do more moral mischief in one month than the twelve Apostles could repair in a year, should they appear among us in their original garb of poverty and humble life.

The following remarks from the New Orleans Bulletin are applicable to the question which is now agitating our State, as to the validity of the sale of the Planters' and Union Bank bonds.

#### NATIONAL REPUTATION ABROAD.

The American character abroad has suffered from no cause so seriously, as from the depreciation of our State securities. The failure of a few of the members of the confederacy to meet their liabilities arising upon the bonds issued by them, has contributed more than all the virulent diatribes and slanders of English travellers to the disparagement of American institutions. Of this assertion every arrival from Europe brings convincing proof. There can be no doubt that our name is rapidly losing respect, and that even among the admirers of Republicanism on the continent, misgivings are now expressed as to the results of the great experiment now being tried in this country. To the revilers of Democracy and to the hostile writers in England, especially, the derangement of our currency and the prevailing doubts of the solvency of the States, furnish themes fruitful of abuse and vituperation. Already do they deride the pretensions of Americans to Republican virtue or national honesty. And it may be expected that these taunts and jibes will be repeated so long as the State governments neglect to maintain their credit and refuse to raise by direct taxation, the means of defraying debts contracted on public account and for the public benefit. The subject is one vastly important, in which the whole country is generally and each State in particular, is deeply concerned. By too many, the influence is overlooked, which the delinquency of a single State has upon the character of the confederacy abroad. The remark of our late President, that the character and credit of the several States form part of the character and credit of the whole country, deserves high praise for the Statesmanlike sagacity which it evinces, and should be remembered by every citizen and legislator who values our national reputation. It is high time some efficient and permanent scheme were adopted for the resuscitation of State securities from the depression to which they are now sunk. The folly and short-sightedness of legislatures resorting to temporary shifts and expedients to meet present emergencies, have brought several of the confederacy to the verge of bankruptcy and dishonor. The people are indignant that under the reigning administration a remedy for these deplorable evils will be provided.

#### MILITARY.

When I say *fre*, said a militia captain to his men, all you who have guns must fire, and you that have sticks and corn-bushes, must point them outward and cry *fre*!

#### TAXATION IN BOSTON.

By a list of names published in Boston, we learn that 125 individuals in that city, are assessed over \$500 annually—41 pay upwards of \$1000 each—22, \$1500—10, \$2000—6, \$2500—2, \$5000, and one \$7000.

Just so.—I say, my lad, are you the boy?—Why, yes—you don't spose me a female boy, do you?

We see that our neighbor copies a vile and we doubt not infamously unfounded, calumny of the degraded scoundrel, liar, and poltroon, Prentice, against Mr. G. V. H. Forbes, of Natchez; one of the most courteous, gentlemanly, and amiable men in the state. No one who knows Mr. Forbes and his correct deportment for five or six years which he has been a citizen of Mississippi, would believe one word of the contemptible calumny.—*Vicksburg Sentinel.*

This comes from that caned, cuffed, cowhided, kicked, nose-tweaked thief of the Vicksburg Sentinel; a fellow who has felt the touch of nearly as many boots as the scraper at any door in Christendom. *Louisville Journal.*

Mark, what compliments pass when gentlemen meet! The Journal goes on further to remark:

We need not add anything to what we have said of G. V. H. Forbes, the writing editor of the Natchez Free Trader: for, if we are correctly informed, we have already made him flee his country. What we said of his conviction and confinement at hard labor in the Charlestown (Mass.) penitentiary was true. We stated it on the authority of the agent of the Boston Prison Discipline Society, and we have since met with respectable gentlemen of this city, formerly of Boston, who know that G. V. H. Forbes committed forgery in Boston, and was tried and sentenced to the penitentiary, just as well as they know that Lovett was tried and executed in Louisville.

**NEWSPAPERS.**—In the State of Michigan, 18 years ago, there was but one newspaper. Now there are 35, two of which are published daily. In 1839, the number of newspapers in the United States was stated as follows:

New England,	267
Middle,	566
Southern,	294
Western,	428

The Revenue and Relief Bill, vetoed by the Governor of Pennsylvania, passed into a law by the approval of the constitutional majority of both Houses, on the eve of the adjournment of the Legislature. The bill is one of great importance, providing, as it does, for the payment of the public dues and a portion of the State debt maturing within the present year and also affording the necessary legal relief to the suspended banks of the city and county of Philadelphia to enable them to carry on business without incurring the destructive penalties established by prior Legislation. The Bank of the United States of Pennsylvania is brought within the provisions of the bill, on certain terms and conditions, which may not be complied with by the Stockholders, as their interest may incline. In reference to this institution there appears to be a strong feeling in the business circles of Philadelphia in favor of liquidation.—*Nash. Whig.*

A letter published in the N. York Journal of Commerce from Lima, the seat of government of Peru, states that the political affairs of that and the neighboring republics appear approaching a crisis, the greatest excitement prevails amongst the partisans of five different leaders, each of which only awaits a favorable opportunity to strike a decisive blow for power and ascendancy; all parties are agreed upon one point, viz: the overthrow of the present administration. He who strikes the first blow the letter adds will undoubtedly gain the day, as the desire of all parties is so great to liberate themselves from the tyranny of the present government, that they will unite with him, abandoning their respective chiefs, in order to insure success.—*Nash. Whig.*

MAJOR BURNS, son of the celebrated Scottish bard, has returned from India, after an absence in the service of twenty-six years. He is now in the factory commission, and at the last advices was investigating the condition of the operations in the paper and other manufactures at Madistone. The Major is less of stature than was his illustrious father, but the lineaments of his countenance, and the cast of his conversation, though more refined and polished by intercourse with the world, waken strong recollections of the sweet Highland Bard.

It is so rarely any respect or courtesy is shown Mississippi, that the painting of her name on a big steam frigate's wheelhouse is an honor for which we feel much obliged.

#### AMERICAN STEAMSHIP.

The great American Steamship Mississippi, was launched at Philadelphia on the 5th instant. The American gives a lively account of the occurrence, which drew to the Navy Yard and vicinity an immense concourse of People.

"Long before the hour named for it to take place, all the avenues leading to the Navy Yard were crowded with both sexes. Every house top and wood pile, and wharf and vessels' deck in that region, seemed one dense mass of human beings. Not an inch of ground which could assist in procuring a glance at the magnificent sight on the shore was unoccupied. Even the vast number there was seemingly surpassed by the thousands which blackened the surface of the River, over which the hoist of crowded steamers and other craft were passing. From the upper deck of the splendid steamboat Ohio, the spectacle was one of grandeur and beauty. The river was literally alive with innumerable Club Boats, Schooners, Sloops and Steamers."

About 1 o'clock, the signal was fired from the Navy Yard; and soon after this a faint cry was heard, which, the American says, increased like an approaching tornado. "The magnificent ship, crowded with human beings, was seen majestically to move, and gradually she left the place of her birth and gracefully she glided into her own element. The scene was full of grandeur and sublimity. It was greeted by the loud and long and hearty plaudits of the immense concourse of people both on the land and on the water, as well as by the multitude who filled the deck of the steamship."

The Mississippi is said to be unsurpassed by any thing that floats, for symmetrical proportions and beauty. She is 12 feet longer than the Pennsylvania. Her machinery is of the most substantial and finished kind. Her keel was laid in August, 1839, and she is built of live oak from Florida. "Take her all in all," says the American, "size, model, finish, armament and outfit, she probably has not a superior either in this or any other Navy."

The Mississippi is to carry Paighan guns, which are to be placed on the upper deck and traverse like a swivel.

Her dimensions are as follows:—

	Feet	Inches
Length of keel,	206	9
Length between the perpendiculars,	220	
Extreme length from the cut-water to the taffrail,	224	
Width of beam moulded or width at the timbers,	39	
The same outside of planking,	40	
Extreme breadth outside the paddle boxes,	66	6
Depth of hold,	22	6
Measurement of tons (per carpenter's measurement) as a double decker,	1786	tons.
Measurement as a single decker,	1945	
Measurement by the rule that the tonnage of the steamship is estimated by	2280	

She has several of Massie's patent pumps of English manufacture, bearing the English coat of arms, and said to be of very superior capacities. Their workmanship and finish are altogether inferior to that of the rest of the machinery which is of American manufacture. Besides, we consider the British lion no ornament to a National American vessel. The cost of these pumps are \$1000 each. She has two magazines, one forward and one aft.

#### PRE-EXISTENCE.

The following allusion by Baron Smith to one of those extraordinary sensations on whose existence Plato grounded his beautiful fantasy, that all knowledge is only remembrance, is at once elegant and impressive:

"In connexion with the phenomena of memory, may I be here permitted to take notice of a certain mystery or marvel which has occasionally presented itself to me, and in voucher of the existence of which I have the experience of others, in addition to my own? I mean that strange impression which will occasionally come with unexpected suddenness on the mind that the scene now passing, and in which we share, is one which, in the very place, and in the very words, with the same persons, and with the same feelings, we had accurately rehearsed, we know not where, before. It is the most extraordinary of sensations, and is one which will occur where, in what is going forward, there is nothing remarkable or of particular interest involved.—While we speak, our former words are ringing in our ears, and the sentences which we form are the faint echoes of a conversation had in olden time. Our conscious thoughts, too, as they rise, seem to whisper to each other that this is not their first appearance in this place. In short, all that is now before us seems the apparition of a dialogue long departed—the spectral resurrection of scenes and transactions long gone by. Or we may be said, by the momentary gleam of a flash of reminiscence, to be reviewing, in a mysterious mirror, the dark reflections of times past, and living over, in minute and shadowy detail, a duplicate of the incidents of some pre-existing state."

#### FAUNTLEROY ALIVE.

Who was Hanged for Forgery.

It may seem strange, but it is no less true, that there are strong opinions abroad that Fauntleroy, the banker, who was several years ago convicted and hanged for forgery, is now living with his son in America. So strong are the opinions on that point, that about nine months past his executors, in answer to a bill of equity filed against them respecting his property, put in an affidavit praying time to inquire after him, as from report and hearsay they believed he was alive. It appears that the proprietor of a large hotel in Maryland, whose name was Pearce, died childless, bequeathing his property to his nephews and appointing Fauntleroy executor. The nephews, who were wild young men, were at the period of the uncle's death either in the army or navy. The friends of the nephews, mistrusting Fauntleroy, insisted upon his vesting the money left by the uncle in the funds. This Fauntleroy did, but afterwards sold it out with the exception of £140.

After Fauntleroy's supposed execution one of the nephews returned, and having been informed that a legacy had been bequeathed him, instituted proceedings against Fauntleroy's executors to account for that property. A bill was consequently filed against them in the Vice Chancellor's Court, and the executors in reply stated their belief that

Fauntleroy was not hanged to death, but that he was alive with his son in America. Having put in an affidavit to that effect, the Court granted nine months to make the necessary inquiries. The nine months will terminate the next term. It is said most confidently that Fauntleroy had a protection around his neck against the rope; that he was suspended for a very short period, and that as soon as he was cut down he was immediately conveyed to a house in West Smithfield, where the necessary restoratives were immediately and successfully applied.—This, it is supposed, was done with the privity of the government and the officers of justice. Be the report well founded or not the affidavit was made, and the time alluded to was granted for instituting the necessary inquiries respecting the existence or non-existence of a wretched man, around whose neck, it is said, the rope virtually was for fourteen years previous to his conviction, as he was a forger for that period.

[This is a strange story. Fauntleroy may be alive, but we saw him executed, and saw him hanging for some time. If the answer to the bill be not put in till Fauntleroy be found alive, we fear the delay will be longer even than a Chancery suit.]—*London paper.*

The following information we extract from one of a series of articles on "Currency," signed "Smith," which are being published in the Augusta Chronicle:—

#### The Currency.

The currency of the country is now abundantly large for all its wants. It has been so for the last five years. Every new bank in that period has put out its circulation only by forcing back the bills of its neighbors. This is evident from the reports of the banks themselves. The net circulation of bills by all the banks, on January 1st

1835 was	\$ 83,000,000
1836 "	103,000,000
1837 "	113,000,000
1838 "	91,000,000
1839 "	103,000,000
1840 "	86,000,000
Average,	98,000,000

Although in this period of six years, the bank capital was increased 55 per cent., from 231 millions to 358, the circulation has been stationary. This has been remarkably true in the establishment of the free banks in New York.—The circulation of

98 banks in 1839, was	\$19,373,000
159 " 1840, "	14,320,000

all banks at both periods, specie paying banks.

"BREVITY THE SOUL OF WIT."—The celebrated Dr. Abernethy, was a man of uncommon brevity of expression. A lady, who was acquainted with this peculiarity of the doctor, once called upon him, with one of her arms badly burnt, for advice, when the following dialogue took place:

Mrs. B.—(Exposing her arm.) "A burn."  
Doctor.—"I see it is; poultice it."  
(Here he wrote a prescription for a poultice and handed her.)  
Second visit. Mrs. B.—(Exposing her arm as before.) "Better."  
Doctor.—"Glad of it; continue the poultice."  
Third visit. Mrs. B.—(Showing her arm.) "Well."  
Doctor.—"Very glad."  
Mrs. B.—"What's the fee?"  
Doctor.—"Nothing; you are the most sensible woman I have ever seen."

#### Interesting Philosophical Facts.

Sound travels at the rate of 1142 feet per second in air, 4,960 in water, 11,000 in cast iron, 17,000 in steel, 18,000 in glass, and from 4,635 to 17,000 in wood. Mercury freezes at 33 degrees, Fahrenheit, and becomes a solid mass, malleable under the hammer.

The greatest height at which visible Clouds ever exist does not exceed ten miles.

Air is about 816 times lighter than water.

The pressure of the atmosphere upon every square foot of the earth, amounts to 2,160 lbs. An ordinary size man, supposing his surface to be 14 square feet, sustains the enormous pressure of 30,240 pounds.

Heat rarifies air to such an extent that it may be made to occupy 5 or 600 times the space it did before.

The violence of the expansion of Water when freezing is sufficient to cleave a globe of copper of such thickness as to require a force of 28,000 pounds to produce the same effect.

During the conversion of Ice into water, 140 degrees of heat are absorbed. Water when converted into steam, increases in bulk 1,800 times.

Assuming the temperature of the interior of the earth to increase uniformly as we descend at the rate of 1 degree in 46 feet, at the depth of 60 miles it will amount to 580,000 degrees Fahrenheit—a degree of heat sufficient to fuse all known substances.

#### DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of *Motz & Henderson*, was on the 1st March, 1841, dissolved by mutual consent. Those indebted to the firm will please make payment to G. W. Henderson; those having claims against the concern will call on him for payment.

G. W. MOTZ.  
G. W. HENDERSON.  
Canton, May 8, 1841. 1-4

**JOB PRINTING,**  
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

#### NEW ORLEANS MONEY MARKET.

Specie.	Premium.	4 a 5
Exchange on England,	10 a 10 1/2	
do Paris,	51 10 a 51 1/2	
do New York, sight,	3 a 4	
U. S. Treasury Notes,	6 a 7	
Sovereigns,	\$5 06 a 5 12	
Spanish Doubloons,	\$17 00 a 17 06	
Patriot do	\$16 25 a 16 37	
American Gold,	7 a 8	
Alabama specie paying banks,	par.	

Discount.	4 a 5
Exchange on N. York, 60 days,	34 a 4
United States Bank Notes,	10 a 15
Mississippi Union Bank,	70 a 72
Agricultural Bank, Natchez,	25 a 26
Planters' do do	13 a 16
Commercial do do	5 a 6
Bank of Port Gibson,	50 a 55
Bank at Grand Gulf,	40 a 50
Commercial Bank, Manchester,	5 a 6
West Feliciana,	5 a 10
Alabama State Bank,	24 a 44
Tennessee,	4 a 5
Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky and Missouri,	11 a 12
Arkansas State Bank,	33 a 35
Arkansas Real Estate Bank,	32 a 34
Texas Treasury Notes,	65 a 70
Canton and Port Hudson,	40 a 50
Bank of Pensacola,	65 a 70
Union Bank of Florida,	50 a 60
Georgia,	5 a 25
South Carolina,	2

WE are authorized to announce John H. Rollins, Esq., as a candidate for the office of Judge of the Circuit Court of the 7th Judicial District, composed of the counties of Madison, Hinds and Rankin, at the November election.

WE are authorized to announce Wm. McBride, as a candidate for District Attorney of the 7th Judicial District, at the next November election.

WE are authorized to announce Samuel Hamblin, as a candidate for Sheriff of Madison county, at the next election.

WE are authorized to announce Ramsey M. Cox, as a candidate for Assessor of Madison county, at the next November election.

#### NEW GOODS!!

JUST RECEIVED, a small recruit of Fresh and Fashionable Summer Goods, which I am desirous to sell at a very small profit for cash. My stand is opposite the Planter's House, on the southeast corner of the public square, where I shall at all times be happy to attend the calls of my friends and the public generally, and if I do not offer goods at fair prices, why, you know, it takes two to make a bargain.

ROBERT LASSITER.  
Canton, May 28, 1841. 1-1

#### MASONIC NOTICE.

THE anniversary of St. John the Baptist will be celebrated by CANTON LODGE, No. 28, on Thursday, the 24th of June, upon which occasion an Oration will be delivered by Brother T. C. TERRY, and a procession formed from the Lodge room to the church. Neighboring Lodges and all transient brethren in good standing, are respectfully invited to attend.

By order of the Brethren.  
T. J. CATCHINGS,  
G. W. KING,  
D. SOMERS,  
Committee of Arrangements.  
Canton, May 29, 1841. 1-3

#### TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed to the subscriber by Charles W. Clifton and Alexander Allen, dated 8th February, 1837, and duly recorded in the Probate Court of Rankin county, for the purposes therein expressed, I will proceed to sell,

On Thursday, the 1st day of July next, at the town of Canton, Madison county, to the highest bidder, the following lands, to-wit:

The whole of section number thirty-three, township number seven, range five, east, and the north-east quarter and east half of the south-east quarter of section seventeen, township number seven, range four, east, and also, the east half of the north-west quarter of section seventeen, township seven, range four, east, containing nine hundred and sixty-two acres more or less.

The Trustee will convey such title only as is vested in him under the said Deed of Trust.

C. W. ALLEN, Trustee.  
Canton, May 29, 1841. 1-5

#### NOTICE.

BY virtue of an order from the President of the Board of Police for the county of Madison, State of Mississippi, we, the undersigned, will cause to be held at the court house, in the town of Canton, on the 5th day of June next, an election for a Justice of the Peace, for District No. 1, to fill a vacancy occasioned by the resignation of T. S. Salmon.

GEORGE W. HENDERSON,  
G. E. W. NELSON,  
G. D. HENRY.  
Canton, May 25, 1841. 1-2

#### ATTENTION ALL.

THOSE who are indebted to the undersigned, are respectfully notified that we stand particularly in need of what they are owing, and if they do not forthwith fork over, they will have to pay cost.

NELSON & MURPHY.  
Canton, May 29, 1841. 1-3

**SHERIFF'S, CLERK'S, MAGISTRATE'S AND EVERY OTHER DESCRIPTION OF BLANKS.**  
Constantly on hand at this Office.

#### REWARD.

ANAWAY from the subscriber on the night of the 25th inst., a negro

man by the name of WESLEY. Said negro is about six feet high, very black, and in the habit of speaking very slow, or rather stammering when spoken to. Had on when he ran away a suit of summer clothes entire; he ran away about the first of August last, and was taken up in this place, but said when taken his name was Dick; it may be his object to change his name now for the purpose of leaving the country.

Any person arresting said negro and securing him in any jail in this State, or returning him to our three miles west of Canton, shall be paid the above reward with all necessary expenses.

JAMES P. CLARK.  
Canton, May 29, 1841. 1-4

#### RANGERS' SALE.

AS Ranger of Madison county, I will offer for sale, to the highest bidder, before the court house door in Canton, on the first Monday in July next, the following property, to-wit:

One red and white steer, taken up by Isaac L. Pennington, Appraised to \$20.  
One brown colored steel coil, taken up by Ira Mullens. Appraised to \$20.  
One yoke of oxen, taken up by James Farcar. Appraised to \$63.

One bright bay horse, taken up by Geo. W. Curtis. Appraised to \$75.  
One sorrel horse mule, taken up by John Ragland. Appraised to \$60.

One small bay mare, taken up by Richard H. Bell. Appraised to \$50.  
One cow and calf and yearling, taken up by Charles Moore. Appraised to \$12.

One bay horse, taken up by J. C. Williams. Appraised to \$50.  
One yellow bay horse, taken up by Luke Johnson. Appraised to \$55.

One chestnut sorrel horse, taken up by Southard Toley. Appraised to \$60.  
One sorrel horse, taken up by James Lee. Appraised to \$60.

Two steers, taken up by A. L. Neal. Appraised to \$20 each.  
One black mare, taken up by John B. Worsham. Appraised to \$15.

One steer and one bull, taken up by Jonathan Humphreys. Both appraised to \$14.  
One white horse, taken up by Joseph Sorsby. Appraised to \$40.

Persons having the above described property in their possession, are notified to bring it forward on the day of sale, or they will be dealt with as the law directs.

GEO. E. W. NELSON,  
Ranger of Madison county.  
Canton, May 29, 1841. 1-3

#### PROSPECTUS

#### OF THE

#### MISSISSIPPI CREOLE.

The undersigned propose to publish in the town of Canton, a weekly newspaper to be called, the *Mississippi Creole*. This project has been suggested by the evident want of this commodity of some medium through which to make known their applications and commercial standing, and to express whatever sentiments they may entertain in relation to any moral, political, or other matters, which may have a bearing on the interests of the people. It will hardly be deemed necessary to enumerate reasons for making this effort to fill a vacuum which none doubt to exist. The people of Madison County want a newspaper, and their known character for liberality and a warm desire to uphold their reputation as an enlightened and generous people will certainly induce them to furnish that support to this undertaking which is necessary to its success. It is also unnecessary to say that no wish to add to their store of worldly goods has had influence with the proposers. A desire, an honest and laudable one, it is hoped to "ennoble some grease" has had weight, but a small remuneration is expected. It will require a liberal patronage from the citizens generally to keep the *Creole* going, and it is earnestly hoped the good people of Madison will not withhold that support to an undertaking which their own interests seem to demand, and every man must do his duty or the *Creole* will languish. Nor do we ask for expect support from the people of Madison County. Any subscription will be thankfully received from any quarter.

It is designed to make the *Creole* generally useful and entertaining as far as our locality and opportunity to do so will allow. Being in the interior of a new state, and knowing only once a week it cannot be expected that news from a distance can be furnished to our citizens as soon as they will obtain it through other mediums possessing the advantage of more eligible localities. All may however rest assured that every effort will be made to accomplish the task in hand, and if the desire to do so should not be gratified it may be attributed to a want of ability and not the absence of will. That is, if you subscribe freely. A liberal patronage in the way of advertising will certainly be expected and actually necessary as an incentive to exertion.

The *Creole* will indulge but little in politics, and when such luxury is enjoyed it will be but sparingly and favorable to the present administration with all due respect for the honest opinions of opponents.

The general news of the day will of course have a prominent place, as will important political and moral movements, and such literary and miscellaneous matter as may be deemed of interest to the general reader. Local affairs demanding publicity will of course have precedence as the paper although intended for general benefit and patronage is more particularly designed to uphold the immediate interests of the community among whom it is published.

Our office will be made as soon as the necessary labor can be performed, which will be in a very few days; those wishing to subscribe will hand in their names.

TERMS.—The *Creole* will be printed on a large imperial sheet with new and beautiful type, at Five Dollars per annum, regularly in advance. All advertisements and job work CASH. M. S. HANCOCK.